County McKean Miner.

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THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
J. A. HOLDER, W. M.
O. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 181, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.
H. L. BURLINGAME, M. W.
WARLEY GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at Masonic Hall.
C. H. BECKWITH, N. G.
W. H. WETHERALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. P. Russell, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Class Meeting directly after evening services Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath immediately after the morning service.

BAPTIST.— , pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—J. Haber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—J. F. Smith, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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Ass't Burgess—S. J. Gifford.
Council—S. A. Backus, Wm. Hamer, A. B. Armstrong, Wm. Specht, B. F. Wright, O. R. Moore.
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Poormasters—J. C. Hamlin, A. D. Burbank.
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Official Directory.

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Member of Assembly.—David Sterrett, Smethport.
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SELECT POETRY.

WEDDING DAY.

They stood together, hand in hand,
Amid the happy wedding cheer,
Upon the borders of a land
Whose rare, ambrosial atmosphere
They had not breathed yet; not a blur
Of doubt her perfect faith could dim—
He was the man of men for her—
She, the one woman made for him.
They stood exchanging troth and plight,
Five years ago to-night.

They knew the realm that stretched beyond
Held heights whereon the purple play
Of love's full sunshine, fair and fond
Was never seen to fade away.
They knew that there were gulfs to cross,
And many a tangled path to tread,
But whether strewn with flints or moss,
What need they care since overhead
The lambent honeymoon shone bright,
Five years ago to-night?

'Twas not to be a setting moon,
Like earthly ones' but heavenly clear,
To pour its beams a steadfast boon
Of blessing thro' the circling year.
And now into each other's eyes
They look and say, "Our dreams come true.
But could it, dear, be otherwise
With you to love me so—with you
To pledge me all that strange delight,
Five years ago to-night."

No cross has come too hard to bear,
No care that bid too keen a smart,
With two the burden's weight to share,
With two to lift it from the heart.
They had not dared to ask so much
Of bliss that should not know alloy,
Or hope that time would lay a touch
So gentle on their perfect joy,
As flashed the future on their sight
Five years ago to-night.

The heights that stretch before their gaze,
Like Beulah's their rapt vision fill;
The tender sheen of spousal days
Is softly lingering round them still.
Her feet has only touched the moss,
And his has spurned the flints aside
And there has been no gulf to cross,
And she to him is still the bride
To whom he vowed the marriage plight
Five years ago to-night!

Oh, happier, richer, gladder far,
With their twain cherubs hand in hand,
Than on that bridal eve they are,
As here, all dreams fulfilled, they stand;
God grant that when their years shall reach
Another lustrum they may say,
With radiant faces, each to each,
"Why, 'tis another wedding day,
Just like our first, so sweet, so bright—
Ten years ago to-night."

—*Home Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

"IT."

A GERMAN PRIZE STORY.

[The original of the following is a prize story written for the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung. There were 738 contributions handed in, and of these Mr Roberts' "It" took the first prize, 800 florins. The judges were some of the most enlightened men of German literature—Bauerfelt, Laube, Gross, and several others. The author is Freiherrn V. Roberts.]—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Returning from a business trip, I entered my wife's boudoir and found her kneeling before a low chair, on which sat a boy baby with large and wondering eyes. She got up and came rustling in her silken robe de chambre to me. She reached out her hand and greeted me not more heartily nor yet more familiarly than we were accustomed to greet each other in those days.

'There it is,' said my wife, pointing to the child.

'What?' asked I. But she stooped down before the little stranger, held a biscuit to its upturned face, and, half turning toward me, replied:

'Well, you know—did we not read of it in the newspaper? Don't you remember—the day before yesterday? And is it not beautiful?'

Now I did recollect that a few nights before she held the *Gazette* under the light of my student lamp, and, pointing with her finger to an advertisement, said to me, 'Please read that.' It was the well-known appeal, the cry of despair from a bleeding heart addressed to 'good people.' A child was offered for adoption to person well known. 'What would you think of our taking it?' my wife had said, and I had returned the paper to her with a shrug of my shoulders.

'But, Martha, what have you done?' cried I, in a tone vibrating with anger. 'You have really—'

'Certainly, as you see. And then it belongs to me; I myself have settled everything with the poor mother, who is in reality to be pitied. I have sworn to take good care of it; and so I will indeed.'

She took the little head, with its blonde silk curls, between her white hands, and fondled and caressed it. 'Is it not so, little one?—you will be loved?'

But the somewhat sickly and delicate little face showed no signs of understanding, except that out of the heart-shaped little mouth came one of those sighs that sound so strangely from children.

I at once gave up all serious objection. Had we not been accustomed for years to act independently of each other? Our marriage was not a very happy one, although we had not married for love. During the noise and bustle of the crowded Exchange our fathers contracted this union. She had to tear her heart from a beloved one, and in mine had glowed a passion not yet outspoken. But parental wishes conquered. We chose to be obedient children; and so it happened.

At the commencement we were to each other a silent reproach; after which followed a declared war, until, finally, we came to a polite, but gloomy peace.

To be sure, she was beautiful—she was good and bright and sparkling. Others called her an angel. And I? Well, I believe I was no monster, either. The analysis showed the brightest colors; still the sun was missing. We were six years married, and had no children. Perhaps had heaven sent us these—

Well, this child belonged entirely to her. I heard later that she had given $1,000, the price of a set of jewels which she had sold secretly.

'Why did you not tell me of it?' I said, half angrily.

'Because it would have been too late if I had waited for your return to the city; and, besides, I wanted to have it entirely for myself; I want to call it my own,' she said, poutingly.

My horses, my dogs, her canaries, her goldfishes—I could endure that; but that she wanted to have her child for herself alone, that was too much for me. The thought of it tortured me one, two days long. On the third day my wife had gone out in her carriage; there came a veiled woman and demanded entrance. It was the mother. Like a shadow she glided into the room, and, with a half-suppressed sob, begged to see her child once more. She could not part from him forever without imprinting one more kiss upon his cheeks. I opened my safe quickly. 'Here my good woman,' said I, 'take that; they have not given you enough.' Her tears fell down her wan cheeks, she begged me not to judge her too harshly; she had another child, a cripple and helpless, she herself was sick and would not live much longer, and what was to become of the children? Then she thought—I myself had to finish the sentence, which a violent fit of coughing had interrupted. 'Yes,' she had thought, 'I will sell the healthy one in order that the money may help the cripple when I am dead and gone.'

No, she must not be judged harshly; we rich ones know but little of the trials and temptations of the poor.

When my wife returned I gave her an account of the call I had had, adding that I had given the unfortunate one exactly the same amount as she had. 'And now,' said I, 'you must see the child belongs to both of us.'

She bit her lips with her little white teeth.

'It's all the same to me,' said she, after a moment's reflection; and with that she pressed a tender kiss on the little boy's mouth. It sounded almost like a challenge.

'Our child?' I scarcely ever saw it. And the changes that were made in our household for his sake were made entirely without me. Sometimes, after the most important things were decided, my consent was then asked. 'We are obliged to have a nurse; I hired one, Anselm.' I nodded silently. 'We must fit up a nursery; that room is to warm for the child.' I nodded silently, but I heard the sound of the workmen who were already at work in the hall. What could I do better? Was it not all done for our child?

My wife and I did not talk much about the child, and when we did mention it we used only the name 'It.' But this 'It' could be heard through the house at almost any time of the day.

'Hush! not so much noise! It sleeps! It sleeps! It must have its dinner! It should be taken out for a drive! It has hurt itself!' and so the whole house began to turn around our 'It.' This nameless neuter vexed me.

'It must have its own name,' said I one day.

'I entirely forgot to ask the mother—I mean the woman—what its name is,' answered my wife. 'She intended to come again. But she does not come: She is certainly sick. Now I call it Max. Max is a pretty short name, is not it?'

'H'm,' returned I, between two draughts of my cigar. 'Fritz would also be quite a pretty name.'

'One cannot change the name now on account of domestics, answered she, shortly, and then called out loudly. 'Is Max up already?'

Never mind, was it not our child?

Once though, I played my justifiable part toward our child. At dinner it was always served at a little table in an adjoining room. At such times we could hear, between the scantily dropping phrases of conversation, its merry prattling, accompanied by the clattering of its spoon. My wife had no rest; there was a continual coming and going between us and him; the soup might be too hot, and he might eat too much! 'Wife,' said I very quietly, but very decidedly, 'from to-morrow it shall eat with us at our table, it is old enough now, with its two years.'

From that time on 'It' ate with us. He sat there in his high chair like a prince, close to my wife—both opposite to me like declared enemies as it were. The yellowish paleness of poverty had yielded to an aristocratic pink in his little cheeks, which now, becoming quite chubby, sat comfortably on the stiff folds of the napkin. It worked powerfully at its soup; and, now that it had finished, set up the spoon like a sceptre in its little round fist on the table. My wife and I had exchanged a few words, and now we sat silent. Apparently on account of this silence its large eyes began to open wider and wider. Then stared on me, stared at my wife, with a surprised, almost frightened, expression, as if they had a presentiment that all was not right between us. I confess that those eyes embarrassed me, and that I had a feeling of relief when Frederick entered with a dish. And I think that my wife felt the same.

And the following days there were the same large, wondering eyes, like an appealing question, staring into the pauses of our conversation. It sounds ridiculous, but it is nevertheless true, we were culprits before the child, we two grown persons! And by degrees our conversation became more animated. The occasional prattlings of the little one were noticed and spoken about; indeed, sometimes there was mutual laughter at his attempts to speak.

Ah! how light, how bell-like pure, sounded her laughter! Had I never, then, heard that before? And what was the matter with me that I sometimes bent over my writing-desk listening, as though I heard from a distance these same silvery tones?

With the first sunny spring 'It' began to play in the garden, which I could overlook from my seat in my office. She was generally with him. I could hear the sound of his little feet on the pebbles, and then her footsteps. Now she would playfully chase him, and a chorus of twittering sparrows would join in their notes with the merry laughter. Now she would catch him and kiss his cheeks over and over. Once I opened my window; warm balsamic air streamed around me, and a butterfly fluttered in and lit on my stand. Just then she came out of a green, vine grown bower; she was dressed in a dazzling white negligee, trimmed with costly lace, all over her streamed the golden sunshine, except that her face was overshadowed by the pink of her parasol.

How slim she appeared! how graceful in her movements! Had I been blind? Truly the aunts and cousins were right; she was in reality beautiful! A sweet smile transformed her features, she was happy—and her happiness came from her child. Then a voice made itself heard in my breast, which said very plainly: 'You are a monster!' I got up and walked to the window. 'It's a beautiful day,' called I. I know how cold and prosaic it must have sounded to her. It came like a heavy cloud-shadow over a sunny landscape. She answered something that I did not understand; but the brightness was gone from her little face. Then she took up the child, who was stretching out his arms to her, and caressed him before my eyes.

Then it was when the first feeling of jealousy was aroused in me—a jealousy, truly; but what a strange jealousy which could not make clear to itself who was its object! If 'It' said 'mamma,' there came pain to my heart; and the caresses with which she overwhelmed him almost drove me wild. I was jealous of both! It pained me that I had no part in this weaving of love, that I was not the third in the union. I exerted myself to gain a part of their love. I did it very clumsily. The child persevered in certain shyness, and she—had I not kept myself forcibly away from her during these long, long years?

One day at the dinner-table, after a skirmish of words, came a great stillness between us, a stillness more painful than had ever been. I glanced down at the flowers on my plate of Saxon procelain, my displeasure showing in my face; but I felt plainly that 'It' had its eyes on me, and also her eyes. It was as if those four eyes burned on my forehead. Then sounded suddenly in the stillness: 'Papa!' and again louder and more courageous. 'Papa!' I shuddered, 'It' sat there and stared, now very much frightened, over at me, wondering, perhaps, whether a storm would be raised by its 'papa.' But her face was suffused with glowing redness, and her half-open lips trembled slightly.

There came a flood of gladness over my heart. Certainly no one but her had taught him this 'papa.' Why did I not spring up, bound toward her, and with one word, one embrace, strike out the loneliness of these last six years. One light word and all would have been well. It remained unspoken; I seemed to have lost all power to act; but on a certain page of my ledger are still traces of the tears I had shed in anger at my own stupidity.

There was no doubt about it; another spirit had stepped in with its little curly head—the spirit of love; and that made me a stranger in my own house. A precious sunshine brightened the rooms, even when the one in the heavens was hidden by clouds. The faces of the servants and even inanimate objects streamed back this radiance. But me only, the sunshine did not touch.

I felt myself always more and more unhappy in my loneliness. Jealousy grew in me; it gave me all sorts of foolish thoughts. I wanted to rebel against the little autocrat—that would be ridiculous. I wanted to give her the choice between him and me. I, audacious one, I knew very well which side her heart would choose. At another time I was ready to take steps in order to find the mother, and with the power of gold force her to take back her child—behind my wife's back? That would be cowardly.

I could no longer fix my mind on business. I mistrusted even myself. People asked me what was the matter with me. I feigned illness.

The sunshine would not let itself be banished, and the spirit of love was stronger than I. With his flaming sword, he drove me out. 'I must take a long journey, Martha.' My voice trembled as I said this. My wife must have noticed it, for something like pity trembled in her beautiful eyes. At my taking leave she held the little one toward me, and asked in softing, caressing tones: 'Will you not say adieu to our child?' I took up the little one, perhaps too roughly; at all events he began to cry and resist my caresses. Then I put him down and hastened away.

I travelled in uncertainty through the world, and behold! after the first few days in addition to my ordinary travelling companion, bad humor, there came another fellow that told me plainly that I was a fool. First it sounded like a whisper, then louder and louder: 'You are a downright fool.' Finally, I read it in the newspaper before me, it was traced on the blue mountains, the locomotive shrieked it to me. Yes, I believed it; why did I not then and there turn my face homeward? Well, the fool must first travel it all off before everything would be right again.

At last, one day, with a violent beating of the heart, I again entered my dwelling. What a solemn stillness reigned there! I could now hear the sound of whispering voices; my wife came toward me. 'It is sick, very sick,' moaned she; 'it will surely die!' I tried to comfort her. Only a short time, however, proved that her fears were but too well founded. During the last night we both sat by the little bed; she there and I here, each one of us holding one of his little hands. Ah! those feverish pulse-beats! every stroke sounding like an appeal: 'Love each other, love each other; be good!' We felt eventually these throbbings, and we understood the appeal. Our eyes met, full and earnest through the glittering tears, as in a first, holy vow. Words would have seemed a sacrilege then.

Not long after we laid our darling in the warm spring earth.

When we again sat down at our table there was a stillness between us, but it was not the same stillness as that which the little stranger had broken in upon with his parting 'papa.' Ever by the wall stood his high arm-chair, and on the little board before it lay his spoon sceptre. My wife reached her fair, white hand over the table and asked: 'Did you also love it—at least a little?' Her voice trembled. 'My wife! my sweet, my own wife!' cried I. Then I fell at her feet and held her hands fast in mine. 'I love thee, my wife; oh! my wife.'

After the first emotion had subsided I pointed to an arm-chair. 'The little one came to us to teach us love,' whispered I. 'And when it had finished its teaching it went again to the angels,' added she through her teeth.

One day the physician stepped out of my wife's room with a smiling face. He touched the little arm-chair as he passed it, saying: 'Let it stand there; you will need it again.'

Really? Was it possible? And I deserved such happiness?

I held my wife close to my heart in my irrepressible joy I could not forbear to bend down to her blushing little face and say. 'We will love it dearly, very dearly. Is it not so?'

LANGTRY'S PET.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF ASSOCIATING WITH "A MERE BOY OF 23."

It is said that when one speaks to Mrs. Langtry about her impropriety in being so familiar with young Gebhart, she looks surprised and says, 'Why, Freddy is a mere boy. He is only twenty-three years old." Taking this for his text George Peck, editor of Peck's Sun, discourses as follows: We do not desire to give advice where it is not needed, but as an old man we cannot help telling Mrs. Langtry to beware of the American boys of twenty-three. English boys of that age may be mere children that handsome women can use as pets, the same as they would use poodles, with no serious results. The English boys of twenty-three may be puling infants that can be held in the lap, but the American boy of that age is not that kind of a hairpin, and a handsome English woman who presumes upon the youth and innocence of such a child is liable to wake up to a realizing sense, when it is everlastingly too late, that the American youth of twenty-three is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In acting as a mother to young Gebhardt Mrs. Langtry is taking many chances, and as an old man who knows much of the American youth from experience, we advise her to quit.

If the English lady only knew of half the damage that has been done by American mere boys of twenty-three and under, she would not allow the youth the freedom of her boudoir. We do not know what a boudoir is, but it is something that belongs to a woman, and Freddie is too young to be there. It is none of our business, but as the lady seems to be unsophisticated—we deem it a duty to warn her against these boys. It is unsafe to hold this youth in her lap, just as unsafe as it would be to hold a grown person. Because she looks upon him as a mere boy, she may be tempted to let him kiss her, and that would break her all up. American boys of twenty-three kiss so near like grown persons as to deceive the oldest inhabitants, and if he is a representative American youth, and she allows him privileges far beyond his years, she will find that it is not good for man to be alone with an English beauty. She may not believe it, but American mere boys have been known to frequent the vicinity of ladies who did not realize that the boys were men to all intents and purposes, until it has been necessary to call in the neighbors and wake up the old folk, and call the minister up in the night to celebrate nuptials, and there was trouble all around. We mention these things that this lone woman may realize that what appears in America to be a "mere boy" may actually turn out to be the oldest kind of a person, full of guile, who plays a fool in buying diamonds for an actress while in his heart there lurks wicked designs upon her peace of mind. The woods are full of them, and as an elderly person who hates to see innocence placed in an awkward position, we go out of the beaten path and implore this woman, who has such child like faith in a "mere boy of twenty-three," to compel him to keep on his side of the cutter, and not, under any circumstances, to allow herself to drive the horses while he puts his arm around her sealskin cloak to get his hands warm. Freddie is a bold, bad man, and we would bet on it. He would admit it, himself, privately, we have no doubt.

Various Causes—
Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.
For sale by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DRUGS & MEDICINES!
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STYLES.
Fine Ruchings Veilings, Knitting Silks, Worsteds & Notions.
All orders personally or by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
Prices warranted to please.
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Blacksmithing, Repairing, and Horseshoeing Done.
ALL KINDS OF PAINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.
WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

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WRIGHT HOUSE.
MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
First Class in every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
H. S. SARTWELL, - Prop'r.
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Tables and Bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. Rates Reasonable.

PICARD'S HOTEL,
MAIN STREET,
Smethport, - Pa.
M. H. PICARD, - Proprietor.
RATES REASONABLE.
This hotel stands nearly opposite the Court House, and is furnished throughout with all the conveniences of a first class house. A well stocked and well kept bar is connected with the House. 88-ly

Exchange Hotel.
NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.
J. H. SOWERS, Proprietor.
This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

BENTON HOUSE.
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Located directly opposite the Mail. & R. and B. N. Y. & P. R.R. depots. The house has recently been rebuilt and newly furnished in the most modern style and is now a first-class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
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S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR
The above House has been recently Rebuilt Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
380 Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,
Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot
BUFFALO, N. Y.
ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor

AKIN HOUSE,
No. 8, Washington St.,
BRADFORD, PA.,
MARION AKIN, Proprietor.
Terms, $1 Per Day
Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House.

Pierce House,
(Near B., N. & S. R. R. Depot.)
Water St., - - - - Smethport, Pa.
A. H. PIERCE, Proprietor.
Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Billiard Parlors connected. Everything new, house having been just completed. Charges very moderate.

Broezel's Hotel,
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First Class in every respect.
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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Smethport Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of the Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
IN THE GRAND CENTRAL BLOCK
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees
Williamsport, Dec. 21, 1881.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.
Williamsport, Penn'a, [illegible]
All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purposes, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.
Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases [illegible] All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Vol. XX.

No. 5

THE MINER.

Official Paper of McKean County.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MINER BLOCK, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
SMETHPORT, MCKEAN CO., PA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Payable in Advance, one year $1.50, six months, $1.00; three months, 75 cents.

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Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $6.00 per year.

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Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to
H. E. BARBOUR,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., January 18, 1883.

ELEVEN hours session in eleven days is good work indeed for a reform legislature.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY has at last resigned the secretaryship of the National Republican Committee. Had he been prompted by instincts of common decency he would have done so months ago. It is unnecessary to say that the resignation was promptly accepted.

BOTH houses of the legislature sat three days last week and then adjourned for rest until Monday of this week. The principal work in the house during those three days was the reduction of the scrub brigade of fifty women at a dollar a week each! This is a reform legislature.

THE inauguration of Governor Pattison was consummated at Harrisburg on Tuesday. As a public display and demonstration it was a miserable failure. The young man made many enemies and no friends by his silly assumption of simplicity in refusing to accept any honors at the hands of the various political clubs and by walking to the capitol.

WE have yet to hear of the daily newspaper of Pennsylvania that did not predict the appointment of Lewis Cassidy as Attorney General at the time of Governor Pattison's election. They all claim to be the first to make the prediction, and now that he is appointed, as every one knew he would be, they all point to the fact as an evidence of their superior political foresight!

THE members of the legislature are to have their postage stamps. The committee appointed by the House democratic caucus to investigate the postage stamp matter, have made a report that the law of 1879 does not repeal that of 1870, permitting each member of the legislature to receive $100 worth of postage stamps during the session, and the chief clerk will therefore issue to each member his $100 worth of stamps. As they are not a legal tender and cannot be used to pay bar or board bills, a great many of the members will no doubt be at a loss what to do with them.

ANOTHER border raid bill is threatened. The member of the legislature from Franklin promises to introduce a bill into the house, asking for an issue of state bonds to the amount of about $2,250,000, being about 75 per cent. of the claims allowed by a commission appointed in Governor Geary's time to adjudicate the claims of certain citizens of Pennsylvania, residing chiefly in Franklin, Adams and Cumberland counties, for losses sustained in Longstreet's raid into Maryland in the fall of 1862 and Lee's Gettysburg raid.

IN a recent decision Judge White, of Pittsburg, is very severe upon the practice of stock gambling, or the buying and selling of grain, gold, stocks or oil on margins. He says:

> Gambling in gold, stocks, grain, oil, etc., is one of the greatest vices of the age. Parties and the public should know that all pretended purchases and sales "on margins," are nothing but gambling transactions, immoral in their character and exceedingly pernicious in their tendency. The courts are not open to enforcing such contracts and will give no relief to those who voluntarily participate in them and become the victims of unprincipled speculators.

THE French nation is happy in the enjoyment of a genuine sensation. One of the withered branches of the Napoleon family has issued a manifesto assailing the present government and hinting that the time is ripe for the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. The author of the manifesto was promptly arrested—which is of course just what he wanted—and it is thought the matter will be made of further needless importance by the arrest of his two sons who are serving in the army. What pleases these remains of monarchy most is to be thus rescued from oblivion and given a chance to pose as martyrs for the cause. The French Republic is too strong to be overturned by the memory of a name.

THE special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, in a recent letter to that paper, recognized the worth of our member in the following words, "Sterrett, of McKean, is a larger man than is apt to get into the Legislature, and if he can overcome his native modesty and insist on the recognition to which his ability entitles him will prove a very useful and influential member." A member with "native modesty," or any other kind of modesty, may be so rare in the House as to occasion comment. But, though Mr. Sterrett may lack the brass-mounted impudence and self asserting egotism of some of his colleagues in that body we do not fear but that he will receive proper recognition on every occasion where brains and ability are demanded.

THE most notable piece of reform yet perpetrated by the House at Harrisburg is the reduction of the number of scrubbing women. Reform is a great card when it does not effect the salaries of the members or higher officers.

THE New York *Herald* nominates John Kelley as the democratic candidate for President in 1884, and gives its reasons as follows:

> "Tammany carries the city; the city carries the state; the state carries the country—so at least the democrats hope. Mr. Kelley has now, or will have presently, the greater part of the patronage of the city in his control. He has his due place and influence in the state organization. He is master of his party. If the party believed in anything except the spoils it might easily get on without Mr. Kelly in 1884. But it would in that case have got on without him last fall, and would have not reinstated him in his lost supremacy. As a party eager above all things for the spoils and careless about principles and policies Mr. Kelley is its proper and necessary presidential candidate."

Personal and Political.

One of the great hotel fires of recent years was that of the old Lindell House, in St. Louis, 20th of March, 1867. It was one of the largest hotels in the world, and its burning involved a loss of $1,600,000, but of the 400 guests in the hotel at the time not one was injured.

"Worth three millions, and dead at thirty-nine!" This is a head-line in an exchange. Well, sadder incidents than this are happening every day. "Dead at thirty-nine and not worth a cent," is much harder. And "burned in the Newhall House, only three days married," is still worse.

It isn't the republican journals in this state which are pronouncing Gov. Cleveland a failure; it is the democratic press. The kindest things said about the new Governor are found in the newspapers which opposed his election, and the meanest in the sheets which enthusiastically supported him.—*Troy Times*:

Mr. Charles S. Wolfe has been heard from. He is one of the gentlemen who can tell all about the child before it is born, and he is greatly discouraged with the prospect of the Pattison administration. It is evident that Mr. Wolfe has not been consulted.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Governor Cleveland yesterday nominated John D. Kernan and William E. Rogers to be the two railroad commissioners whose appointment the law intrusts to him. Neither of these men is the right sort. We are sorry to say it is a very weak and inadequate commission. It almost provokes regret that Charles J. Folger was not chosen governor. The democrats are sometimes very unfortunate in the kind of men they raise into high places.—*New York Sun.*

A sight was witnessed in one of the three cent Washington cars last Wednesday that convinces the *Washington Herald* that this country is a republic. Three justices of the supreme court—Bradley, Matthews and Harlan—were seen hanging on the straps of a three-cent bob tail car, while every seat was occupied by negro workmen from the navy yard. The justices passed up tickets and played conductors for the workmen with great amiability.

Senator Davies comments on the Speakership contest as follows: "I can see no necessity for a fight. Those men supported Heyburn two years ago and the only thing he has done since is to become a husband and father. If the Independents come to us in a spirit of conciliation we are willing to meet them half way, but if they come to us with a battle-axe I can only assure you that they can't ride over us."

Senator Cameron's speech in defense of Fitz John Porter was admirable in temper and was also a very substantial contribution to the good fame of the unfortunate man for whom he spoke. Fitz John Porter's services to Pennsylvania, as detailed by Senator Cameron, no less than his service to the Federal cause, should have insured him the favorable vote of both the Senators from this State. Senator Mitchell did not vote; but he was paired with Senator Johnston, who would have voted for justice and reparation.—*Philadelphia Record.*

There is no presidential timber in "Bob" Lincoln. He is a good head clerk to Gen. Sherman and the military ring, but little more than that. Garfield appointed him Secretary of War solely on account of the name he bore, expecting to make capital for his administration by its use. Lincoln was then associated with Judge Isham of Chicago, and had charge of the office business. He was prospering comfortably, and was getting clear of debt, caused by bad ventures. The best evidence of his weakness is that he gave up this good place to gratify a vain ambition. James Harlan of Iowa, who left the senate and the interior department with a bad reputation, is the father-in-law of Lincoln. He and his family wanted to live in Washington, and to return to the rich pastures they had formerly enjoyed. Hence they strained every nerve to bring Lincoln into Garfield's cabinet. They succeeded, and now the old jobber, James Harlan, is one of the three Judges of the new court of Alabama claims, with a fine opportunity to improve his fortune. *N. Y. Sun Washington Correspondence.*

Pattison's Cabinet.

A session of the senate was held at 4 o'clock on Tuesday to receive communications from the governor. Shortly after the body had assembled Governor Pattison's private secretary presented a document which contained the nomination of William S. Stenger, of Franklin, as secretary of the commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, as attorney general; Pressly N. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, as adjutant general, and S. Davis Page as controller of Philadelphia. The nominations of Stenger and Guthrie were confirmed without opposition. On the confirmation of Cassidy Senator Kennedy, of Philadelphia, made a vigorous speech against the confirmation. He held that the nomination was distasteful to the people, that the nominee was and had been a tool of the republican party, and that his selection for this important position was a personal compliment from a man whose sole ambition was to climb the ladder which he was building to fame. The nomination was confirmed, Kennedy voting "no." The nomination of S. Davis Page, for controller, was referred to the judiciary general committee.

THE BEER-BOTTLER CASE.

THE COURT DECIDES THAT THE BOTTLERS ARE GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE LAW—JUDGE WILLIAMS' OPINION IN FULL.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

In the cases of the Commonwealth against Isaac Harris and four others, Judge Williams filed the following decision last week. The opinion fully explains the nature of the cases:

The defendant in each of the above named cases is engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks without a license so to do. The defense set up is that a bottler may sell without a license, and that each of the defendants is a bottler. The facts found by the jury are that the defendants severally bottle beer and other malt liquors and sell the same by the dozen bottles at their respective places of business, and deliver beer so bottled to their customers at their houses, rooms, shops, or other business places. This, it is alleged, is authorized by the 6th section of the Act of 1858, which remains unrepealed.

An examination of the Act of 1858 shows that it provided a comprehensive system for the licensing of distillers, brewers and the venders of distilled and malt liquors, and forbade all unlicensed sales. In section, 6th an exception is made in favor of certain classes of venders, as follows: "That manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines and bottlers of cider, perry, ale, porter, or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc., shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider, by the gallon, without taking out a license, etc."

Without this provision it is clear that a sale by the bottle by a bottler would be as plain a violation of the law as sales by the bottle by any other unlicensed vender. But so the law stood, and such was the anomalous privilege of the man who put the liquor he vended into a bottle before selling it, until the act of 22 March, 1858. This act made some changes in the license system, and in section 4 made this sweeping prohibition: "If any person after the passage of this act shall sell spiritous or vinous liquors, *domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors* without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall on conviction be fined, etc." This section expressly embraces the domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors which were relieved from the operation of the Act of 1856. It forbids the sale by "*any person*;" and in the proviso an exception is made only in favor of druggists, who are left to stand as they stood under the provisions of the Act of 31 March, 1856. After this Act bottlers stood where they should stand, on the same ground as other venders. They could obtain a license to sell by the quart or in larger quantities in the same manner that any other dealer could, but they could not sell without a license.

While the law stood thus the Act of 1872, known as the "local option" law, was passed. By its provisions the whole question was taken from the courts and left to the people. They were to determine by a vote in each county whether licenses should be granted or not. If the majority voted against license, all applications for license were to be refused, and the experiment of local prohibition was thus to be tried. In this Act the druggist alone was excepted from its operation. The bottler, like the hotel keeper, was left to the result of the expression of popular will on the subject at the ballot-box.

In 1875 the "local option" law was repealed and the power to grant licenses restored to the Courts of Quarter Sessions. By this Act of 1875 some changes in the license system were made and the price of licenses was increased. Section 3d has three separate provisions. One declares that no hotel license shall be less than fifty dollars; one provides for payment for part of a year, and one declares that no bottler's license shall be less than fifty dollars.

What was the effect of this third proviso? Prior to 1875 the minimum price of a license to sell by the quart was twenty-five dollars, as fixed by the Act of 30 April, 1858. This, after the Act of 1867, was the price of a bottler's license, for a bottler was merely a vender selling by the quart or in larger quantities. The effect of the proviso in the Act of 1875 was to raise the price of this license from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

Upon the question reserved in each of these cases, then, our judgment is against the position taken by the defendants. We hold that as bottlers they have no privileges that a brewer or other vender has not, and that the sales shown, having been made without a license, justify the verdict of "guilty in manner and form," and require us to pass sentence thereon.

To hold otherwise would involve mischief of the gravest sort. As an example of the results to be looked for from the doctrine contended for by the defendants, the case of one of these defendants may be considered. An applicant for a license to keep a hotel in 1881, his license was granted. Applying in 1882, his application was opposed on an allegation of sales habitually made to minors and on the Sabbath. Withdrawing his application for a hotel license, he opened a bottling establishment in his cellar and openly for weeks sold at his cellar and delivered to customer at their houses or places of business, without any license and without even asking for one. If under the Act of 1858 sales may be made by a bottler without a license, they may be made by the bottle. Why should the defendants care to apply or pay for a license to sell by the quart or glass if without a license they may sell by the bottle, and the size of the bottle may be adjusted to suit the need of the customers? We can not consent to this construction of the license law. The man who sells intoxicating drinks must have a license; and this is true as applied to the man who puts drink into a bottle and sells it, as it is when applied to the man who pours it out of a bottle and sells it.

Judgment on the reserved question, therefore, in favor of the Commonwealth.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
President Judge of the 4th District.

—Situations that are permanent and command good pay are not so plenty as to be passed by without a glance. If our readers will turn to an advertisement headed "Men Wanted," they may find something of interest and profit to them.

[illegible] Mr. Pattison [illegible] forget a friend. This morning Mr. Hensel asked of Mr. Pattison a copy of the latter's inaugural address, that he might send it to Lancaster in time for the *Intelligencer* this afternoon. Mr. Pattison flatly refused to oblige Mr. Hensel, and then the latter was mad. He was very, very angry, and didn't keep his ire within himself, but plainly intimated to those whom he told of the occurrence that as an exponent of reform the new governor rather fills the bucket and slops over the sides. As Mr. Hensel's paper would not have received and printed the address until three o'clock this afternoon, two hours and a half after it was delivered, there was no excuse for the insult offered him."

Legislative Honesty.

With the advent of the democracy the people of Pennsylvania were to have honest government. The sole claim of the democrats, upon their own showing, was that they would abolish the sinecures and require of public servants an equivalent in honest work for their salaries. How have these pledges been kept by the legislators who secured the suffrage of the people? The legislature was organized on the 2d inst. It is, therefore just eleven days since the session commenced. During that time the senate has been in session just eleven hours, and the house just eleven and a half hours. That is, the legislators have drawn or will draw their salaries for eleven days' work, and only actually worked eleven hours and a fraction during that time. The aggregate salaries of the members of the senate and house and employees during that time will be about $21,770, or at the rate of almost one thousand dollars per hour for the time they have actually been at work. Is that honest legislation? Is that the democratic reform the people were promised? Eleven hours' work altogether in eleven days is not what the democracy promised the people, or they would not to-day have a democratic Governor elect and a democratic lower house. But, say these democratic legislative reformers, the senate is republican. Well, what of that? If the republican members of the senate draw eleven days' salary for eleven hours' work, don't the democratic members of the house do the same thing? Even if the republicans in the senate so far forgot their duty to the people as to only work eleven hours in eleven days, is that any excuse for the reform democratic house doing the same thing? The fact is that the business of both the senate and house has been shamefully neglected thus far this session. The senate only yesterday elected sufficient officers to get through with the work, and the house officers are not all elected yet. Both branches have plenty of time to run off to Philadelphia and neglect their legislative duties. If this is the reform legislature the democracy promised, then the sooner it adjourns sine die the sooner it will cease to even pretend to earn the compensation every one of its members will promptly draw from the public treasury.—Harrisburg *Telegraph.*

Cameron and Porter.

Whatever may be the fate of the bill restoring Fitz John Porter to the citizenship and rank as a soldier of which he has been so long and unjustly deprived, the people of Pennsylvania will appreciate with satisfaction and even pride, the brave stand taken on the question by Senator Cameron. His speech in the Senate in vindication of the bill restoring Porter to his rank and citizenship, was the most creditable effort, alike in ability and purpose, that marks his Senatorial career; and it proves that if he would study the duties and achievements of statesmanship more, and machine politics less, he could measurably repair the shattered faith of the people whose highest honors he wears.

It is easy to say that Senator Cameron is the blind follower of Grant, and that he is simply echoing the views of the leader of the old machine system; but he is entitled to be judged more generously in his courageous defense of an unjustly stricken soldier, whose sole offense was his sharp contrast with military incompetency. The fact that Fitz John Porter has been doomed to the harshest injustice for a score of years by the country he freely offered his life to preserve, is the most conspicuous and shameful monument of national injustice that blots the history of the Republic, and Senator Cameron so declared and proved it in his exhaustive speech in the Senate. To seek for discreditable motives for so creditable and heroic an act of statesmanship, is unworthy of the intelligence of the age.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishing Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best Judges of what they buy concede that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

[illegible] Real Estate situated in [illegible] McKean County and State [illegible] being a part of the Philo Ackley [illegible] bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the east bank of Tunungwant River at the corner of land of Wm. E. Fisher, thence south [illegible] degrees east [illegible] rods to a post on the north side of the public road and at a corner of lands of said Fisher; thence by said road north [illegible] degrees east [illegible] rods to a post on north side of said road; thence north [illegible] degrees west [illegible] rods to a post on the east bank of said stream; thence by said stream to place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres of land, more or less, excepting therefrom the reserve of land conveyed, being about one acre, known as the Cheese Factory reserve. The said property being the land conveyed to said Ashley by J. M. Welch and wife. Together with two oil wells, together with all machinery and fixtures thereon, being all boilers, all engines, all tanks, all feet of tubing, all feet of casing, all feet of sucker rods, engine house, derrick, and all tools thereon and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Vinton Park and Jacob Baker, doing business as Park, Baker & Co., at the suit of L. Emery, Jr., W. R. Weaver and J. K. Mansher, doing business as Emery Oil Company.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises below described, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Defendants interest in and to all that parcel and lot of land situated in Bradford Township, McKean County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described, as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the northwest corner of lot conveyed to Artemas Houghton; thence north eighty-five rods to a post in the south line of lot No. [illegible]; thence west two hundred and twenty-eight rods to a post in the east of lot No. [illegible]; thence south [illegible] hundred and ten rods to a post in the line of public highway; thence easterly along the north line of said highway one hundred and sixteen rods to a post in the west line of lands of John Emery; thence north thirty-three rods to a birch at the northwest corner of lands of said Emery; thence east sixty rods, more or less, to a post in the west line of lot No. [illegible]; thence north twelve rods to a post the northwest corner of lot No. [illegible]; thence east fifty-three rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, and being part of lot No. [illegible], in Warrant No. [illegible], being the same land conveyed to Willard M. Newell by Homes Little, Executor of Daniel Kingsbury, deceased. Having thereon one frame house, several outbuildings, one gas well with carpenters' rig, &c., one oil well complete with rig, connections, fixtures, &c., necessary for producing oil, several springs of water, about —— acres, partially improved, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of A. F. Heald at the suit of L. Ward and others.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale upon the premises below described, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Defendants interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of land situate in Hamilton Township, McKean County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at corner of one-half [½] acre lot of Sterling Green; thence down the public road to the Railroad; thence down the Railroad to land of McCloskey and Griffith; thence on line of McCloskey and Griffith to Kinzua Creek; thence up the Creek to northwest corner of said Green lot, thence along line of said Green lot to place of beginning, containing three (3) acres, more or less, in Warrant [illegible]. Together with the appurtenances thereon consisting of one Steam Saw Mill building, etc., 32 x 36 feet, one boiler house connected therewith, 20 x 16 feet, one shingle mill building, 16 x 18 feet, one blacksmith shop and other buildings, and all machinery, fixtures, &c., and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of C. H. Preston and C. A. Horton at the suit of Appleton and Fischer, and others.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises described below on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m.

A certain Leasehold held by written or verbal lease situated in Foster Township, McKean County, Pa., on the Willetts tract or farm so called, and is described as follows: A certain Leasehold for all purposes of about 20 acres, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the east by leasehold of Hovey & Bro., on the south by leasehold of Hochstetter & Co., on the west by Willetts' lands, and on the north by properties of O. A. Childs & Co., and Jacob Byers, together with the property thereon situated and belonging to the same, consisting of six oil wells, two new and six old rigs, two boilers, seven engines, seven two hundred and fifty barrel oil tanks, and four (4) eight hundred barrel tanks, three gas tanks, five belts, six complete strings of tubing, about two thousand feet of oil well casing, machinery, connections, &c., belonging, and appurtenant to above and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of O. Smith, owner, or reputed owner, and D. L. Sweeney, contractor, at the suit of Charles Woodruff.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Estate of George Bradley, deceased, the undersigned having been appointed Auditor to marshal assets or distribute the fund, Notice is hereby given to all interested or having claims against said estate to meet at my office in the Borough of Smethport, in the county of McKean, Pa., on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons are requested to present and prove their claims on that day or be forever be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

444 F. FORD, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Mrs. Anna Bonney, deceased, late of Bradford city, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to

EDGAR W. COLEMAN.
Bradford, Pa., Dec. 18, 1882.—1-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Jacob Berg, deceased, late of Hamlin township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same will make known the same without delay to

AUGUST MELLANDER.
Hamlin, Pa., Dec. 12, 1882.—1-6t.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given of the intention of the stockholders of the Anchor Petroleum Company to apply at the February term of the Crawford county court of Common Pleas for an order dissolving the corporation.

J. A. CADWALLADER, Sec'y.
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 26, 1882.

Administratrix Notice.

WHEREAS Letters testamentary to the estate of Wm. R. Taylor, deceased, late of Smethport borough, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same will present them to Buckins & Gorton, Attorneys for Administratrix.

CARRIE E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix.
Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 4, 1883.—2-6t.

Final Account.

A. W. SCOTT vs. JOS. DUKE. } No. [illegible], June Term, 1879. In the Court of Common Pleas.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Duke, Assignee of A. W. Scott, has filed in the Prothonotary's Office in and for the county of McKean at the above named case, his Final Account as Assignee of said A. W. Scott, and that the same will be presented in the Court of Common Pleas of said County for confirmation and allowance on the 19th day of February A.D. 1883, (3d Monday of February, next) at the Court House at Smethport in the county aforesaid unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed.

JOHN R. BRAWLEY,
Prothonotary.
Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 2, 1883.—2-3t.

For Sale.
Steam Saw Mill at Eldred, Pa. In perfect repair and doing a good business. About one and a half miles [illegible] in Allegany river, with 12 acres of land, 2 dwellings, and stock of hemlock logs if wanted. Terms easy.
Address, COLEMAN & SAUNDERS, Dunkirk, N. Y.
46-4t

JAMES T. DONAHUE,
PLUMBER,
No. 3, Kennedy St., Bradford.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam. Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Sinks, Gas Mains, Pumps, &c.

MEN WANTED ON SALARY.
We yet need a few more reliable men to sell our Nursery Stock. Any man of pluck, energy and perseverance can succeed without previous experience. Situations PERMANENT, and pay large. Particulars free, on application.
Address, stating age, and inclosing stamp,
R. G. CHASE & CO.,
(The Chase Nurseries.) GENEVA, N. Y.

Picture Frames of all Kinds.
BERGSTRESSER'S
AUTOGRAPH GALLERY
SMETHPORT, PA.
COPYING AND ENLARGING
A Specialty.
Landscaping and Viewing
Of all descriptions promptly attended to.

A. REILLY,
Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.
LIME,
LATH,
PLASTER and
PLASTERING HAIR
Furnished at the LOWEST RATES

Thos. R. Frisbee,
GENERAL DEALER
—IN—
DRY-GOODS,
—AND—
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Flour, Feed, &c.
LUMBER & SHINGLES.
CORYVILLE,
McKEAN CO., PA.

BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Osling's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING
In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.
☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

MILK! MILK! MILK!
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed and that on Monday, February 5, he will establish a
NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 6 Cents a Quart
until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Wm. Ramer.
Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 3, 1883-6t.

JEWELRY
of all descriptions.
SILVER-WARE
The Best Made.
POCKET CUTLERY
A Full Assortment.
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
TOYS,
And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.
I Will match the
'ROCKFORD'
Watches against the world for time and beauty.
All kinds of
REPAIRING
a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.
Call and See us,
M. L. Armstrong,
MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Stables
At A. J. Parker's Barn,
NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT.
IRONS & PARKER, Prop's.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for Pleasure or Business Purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 15 leading Cities, [illegible]
[illegible] LOVELL [illegible] ERIE, PENN'A.
Aug. 4, '82-ly.

[illegible] FREE [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DeSILVER WELD,
OF
WELD'S CARPET HOUSE,
No. 100, MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.,
[illegible]
Great and Unprecedented Inducements in
CARPETS, RUGS, MATS,
TOWELS, LINENS AND
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERIES.
The Largest, Finest and Most Choice Selections ever Exhibited by any one House Outside of New York. Magnificent Display in
FUR-LINED AND SILK CIRCULARS.
If You want Reliable Goods in
SEAL SKIN
SACQUES AND DOLMANS,
Remember DeSILVER WELD has the Goods at Low Prices, Also
Wolf and Bear Lap Robes.
Novelties in
Brass Goods,
Banner Stands,
Fire Screens, etc.
Special Opening in
Hassocks, Foot Rests,
Blacking Cases,
Willow and Fancy Baskets.
REMEMBER I am the Only exclusive Carpet and House Furnishing Goods Dealer in Bradford, and am bound by my sense of Reputation at home and abroad to keep on hand the finest goods and largest assortment and at the Lowest Possible Price, exclusively for Cash on delivery to all.
DeSILVER WELD.

H. W. RUBIN,
Dealer in
Gold and Silver Watches,
—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—
Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of
ENGRAVING,
and such work as belongs to the trade.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
I have also on hand a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

FALL LINE OF MILLINERY,
Consisting of
Hats, Turbans, Plumes,
In every variety. Special values in
Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, Velvets,
SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, Etc.
Full and Choice Stock of
UNDERWEAR
In all Grades and sizes.
Cloaks, Dolmans Ulsters At Buffalo Prices.
TRIMMING, [illegible]
MRS. T. D. NASH'S,
63 Main St.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street.

ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

MAKE HENS LAY [illegible]

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 18, 1882.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Judge Williams is holding court in Cameron county.

—Mrs. S. C. Hyde, of Emporium, is visiting friends in town.

—Judge Olmsted was on the bench during the few days of court this week.

—On and after Monday next the post office will be located in M. A. Sprague's hardware store.

—Notice a change in Ruslander's advertisement. He will give you great bargains in clothing.

—The McKean democracy will be entitled to two delegates to the next democratic State convention.

—Smethport abounds in sports who are at all times ready to put up money on their skill and muscle.

—Last Saturday was another discouraging day for the narrow gauges, on account of the snow blockade.

—We give in another column a legal opinion of Judge Williams on the subject of beer bottlers licenses.

—When the Bradford city councils have no other business on hand they all turn in and discuss the "water problem."

—Joseph H. Simonds of Bradford, D. D. G. H. P., will install the officers of Coudersport Chapter, R. A. M., next Friday evening.

—Applications for licenses at the February term of court must be filed in the Prothonotary's office on or before the 10th of February.

—Financially the lecture of Prof. Larkin was not an eminent success, but those who attended received the full worth of their money.

—C. P. Smith & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, at Olean, has made an assignment. Liabilities reported at $30,000; assets about $16,000.

—J. J. McLaren, formerly editor of the Franklin *Independent Press*, is engaged as traveling correspondent of the Era. He is a good one.

—Court adjourned on Tuesday, having disposed of all cases on the list. All were either continued, settled or judgment taken for non-appearance.

—E. R. Mayo, Esq., of Eldred, was appointed by the court at the December term as auditor to audit the accounts of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder.

—Assessors cannot be too careful in getting the correct number of the warrant in which real estate assessed is located. They will thus save a heap of trouble.

—The new proprietors of the Cuba *Patriot* start out briskly and brightly. They evidently understand their business and are no "amateur professors of journalism."

—With the presence of the Auditors and Jury Commissioners, in addition to the permanently located county officials, the court house presents an air of rushing business.

—The Jersey Shore *Herald* makes the complaint that with all the effort apparently made there hasn't been a good, square, decent snow in that section of the country this winter.

—There will be five Mondays, five Tuesdays, and five Wednesdays, during this month. January is evidently beginning the new year with the resolution to get in all the work possible.

—A young man by the name of Andrew McConnel, employed at the lath saw in Newman's mill, at Larrabee had his right arm cut off on Monday by coming in contact with the saw.

—The officers of Liberty Lodge No. 508 F. & A. M., for the ensuing year are as follows: W. M., H. J. Barrett; S. W., Grant Bronson; J. W., C. A. Larrabee; Sec., F. D. Simar; Treas., C. W. Hooker.

—A "Phantom Party" at the residence of Hon. H. Hamlin, last evening was the occasion of a merry and happy gathering. The attendance was large, and a very pleasant evening passed in music and dancing and conversation.

—S. J. Gifford starts his saw mill in operation to-day. It has been idle some months during which time important repairs and additions have been made, and will start off better equipped for business than ever before.

—M. A. Sprague makes a new announcement to his patrons and the public this week. It is rather more condensed in space than formerly, but his stock of hardware and silverware is none the less and inducements to purchasers equally attractive.

—Frank Ramsey, brakeman on the B. B. & S., met with a painful accident on Monday. One of the heavy arms of the turn-table fell on his foot, bruising it very badly. He was compelled to lay off from duty a day or two in consequence.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a complimentary excursion over the Rochester division of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway and its leased lines, and the Allegany Central road, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst.

—Michael Sullivan, a young man of Olean, N. Y., brakeman on the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., while making a flying switch at Johnsonburg on Monday last, was run over by the cars and mangled in a frightful manner. His heel caught in the switch frog, and before he could extricate himself the cars caught and crushed him. He lived about two hours after the accident, and was conscious for half an hour.—*Elk Advocate.*

—Thomas R. Frisbee does not claim to keep the largest stock of goods in his store at Coryville of any dealer in the county, but he does claim to keep as staple a quality of goods and sell at as reasonable prices as any of them. Anything in the line of dry goods, groceries, flour and feed he is prepared to furnish as reasonably as any other dealer. He is a fair, honest dealer, and his customers always stay by him.

—In advance of the publication of the report of the auditors we are able to state that the finances of the county are found to be in excellent condition. There is a balance in the treasurer's hands available for county expenses of about $27,000. The bonded indebtedness of the county has been reduced to $45,000, toward the liquidation of which the treasurer has $12,000 now in hand. The treasurer is charged with a cash balance of all funds in hand of about $60,000.

—The county auditors are still at work. They have finished auditing the accounts of the treasurer and are now at work on those of the sheriff. It will probably take fully another week to finish their labors. They are occupying the grand jury room.

—Jury Commissioners E. F. Clark and Duane Pattison, with the assistance of Sheriff Wilcox are filling the jury wheel for the year. Eight hundred names will be put in the wheel. It is a slow and tedious task, and will take fully a week to complete it.

—Last week the *Potter Journal* passed under the controll of County Treasurer Haskell. Mr. Haskell is an old hand at the wheel, having published the *Journal* some twenty-five years ago. We wish him success in this, his "return to his old love."—*Enterprise.*

—The Port Allegany *Reporter* of last week unmercifully castigates a dead beat lawyer by the name of Peabody, who had been victimizing the good-hearted citizens of that borough. He is apparently pretty near a good one, and will never come to want—but stands a good chance of bringing up in the penitentiary.

—John Digel is making preparations for opening up his stone quarry at Hamlin station very extensively in the spring. He proposes to put up a mill with all the modern appliances of machinery for cutting and working the stone for market. John has a bonanza there when the merits of the quality of the stone are fully known.

—We acknowledge the receipt of Baldwin's Railway Guide for January. As its name indicates, it is a compilation of railway news, together with the latest corrected time tables of all railroads in this section of the country. It is published monthly and is a reliable guide for all who travel or think of so doing.

—If the proprietor of Kittredge's Opera House will hang a pair of noiseless swing doors at the inside entrance to be used at entertainments those in attendance will rise up and call him blessed. The slam-banging that marked the entrance or exit of every individual during the lecture of Tuesday evening was an intolerable nuisance.

—A man by the name of Washburn, who has been at work in this vicinity for several months, met with a sudden death at Olean last Saturday. He had been called home, at Belvedere, by the announcement that his father had met with an accident. Reaching Olean he became intoxicated and upon attempting to board a moving train was drawn under the cars and instantly killed.

—The assessors of the various assessment districts of the county were expected and required to return their assessment rolls to the Commissioners office on or before the 13th inst. As yet not over a third of them have complied with this requirement. This being the tri-ennial assessment year it is very necessary that the rolls be returned as soon as possible.

—Vennor's weather forecast for the latter part of January is as follows: Jan. 22d, great snow storms and drifts, cold; 23d, gales and very cold weather; 24th, intense cold continues, below zero; 25th, still cold, but moderating; 26th, foggy and much milder, rain; 27th, mild weather, slush; 29th, bright and keen; 30th, fair and cold and wintery; 31st, mild with snow flurries.

—Under a decision of the Supreme Court at its last term, the expenses of holding the February elections in this state are placed upon the different districts. This was the general acceptance of the law, but the city of Meadville believing the county to be liable, brought suit and received a favorable verdict before the court of Crawford county. The Commissioners carried the case to the Supreme Court and won the suit, the judgment of the lower court being reversed.

—Did you ever think how many male and female ancestors were required to bring you into the world? A French genius has made a calculation on the subject, as follows: First, it was necessary that you should have a father and mother—that made two human beings. Each of them must have had a father and mother—that makes four human beings. Each of those four must have had a father and mother—that makes eight human beings. And so we must go back fifty-six generations, which bring us only to the time of Jesus Christ. The calculation thus resulting shows that 139,345,017,486,534,976 births must have taken place in order to bring you into the world—you who read these lines.

—We cheerfully endorse the following complimentary notice from the Tunkhannock *Republican* relating to our townsman, C. H. Smith: "Chas. H. Smith, of Montrose, has been nominated as a candidate for Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith is well booked up in the workings of Odd Fellowship, and is well known throughout the State, and the fact that he is the only candidate residing north of Mauch Chunk will doubtless secure him the solid votes of the lodges throughout this section of the State. If elected to the office, as we trust he will be, he will fill the position in a very creditable manner."—*Montrose Republican.*

Fatal Accident at Colegrove.

We have learned the following particulars of a fatal accident which occurred at Colegrove on Monday: In putting the covering on the large iron tanks two men work together riveting the iron plates together, one on the outside and one on the inside. The inside man is supported by a rude scaffolding built up nearly to the roof of the tank. While at work in this manner one of the planks of this scaffolding suddenly gave way precipitating the workman to the floor, the portions of the plank following him. He was picked up insensible and died almost immediately. He was a stranger to most of the workmen, only having commenced work a few days before his fatal mishap.

A Smart Jury.

The jury that was called into the box on Monday made a record that will be hard to beat in the annals of court history. During one-half day they rendered verdicts in about forty different cases, without leaving the box. Let no man hereafter impugn the intelligence of a McKean county jury.

SHEEP DAMAGE.

WHAT THE DOGS DID LAST YEAR—WHO LOST THEIR SHEEP AND WHAT IT COST—SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

There are a great many dogs in McKean county. Some of them like mutton, and wise legislators years ago enacted laws requiring that a tax of one dollar on each dog should be levied on all the canine race within the county to pay for the indulgence of the epicurean tastes of the few. Quite a revenue is annually raised by this tax, and more would be raised if all dogs were properly assessed. Yet the tax collected is not sufficient to pay all the claims for damage as fast as they are filed. Under the provisions of the sheep damage law, when a farmer discovers that one or more of his sheep have been killed by dogs (as he believes) he makes information before a justice who appoints three appraisers whose duty it is to investigate the case and make report of the amount of damage. This report is sworn to, filed in the Commissioners office, and the damage and costs paid as fast as there are funds in the treasury arising from the dog tax to reach it. For their services the appraisers are each allowed by law two dollars and the justice one dollar. Thus the expense of every case, aside from the damage, is seven dollars. If any hungry dog mangles and kills a four dollar sheep it costs the dog fund just eleven dollars. Few people are aware of the number of sheep killed by dogs (according to the reports of the appraisers) each year in McKean county. As a matter of interest to the readers of the MINER we have gathered a few facts and figures from the records in the Commissioner's office which we give below. First is a list of all claims for damages filed during the year 1882, in the order of filing, giving the name and township of claimants, number of sheep killed and amount of damage awarded.

A. H. Cory, Eldred, one	$4 00
John Magner, Keating, one	6 00
T. L. Newton, Lafayette, one	4 00
John Hoop, Lafayette, eight	30 00
T. L. Newton, Lafayette, five	22 50
O. Hagadorn, Lafayette, one	4 50
Leander Nail, Ceres, no number named	7 00
J. W. Buck, Keating, four	10 00
N. Vanstokles, Keating, three	9 00
Patrick Carroll, Keating, one	7 00
Wm. Landrigan, Annin, eight	28 00
Mathew Ostrander, Liberty, one	5 00
Lewis Burton, Otto, two	12 00
A. Anderson, Lafayette, thirteen	50 00
W. R. Foster, Lafayette, four	16 00
A. Campbell, Keating, one	4 00
Henry Connelly, Eldred, two	14 00
John Kinney, Annin, six, and damage	30 00
B. C. Haven, Bradford, 13, 4 wounded	122 70
John A. Dieter, Bradford 26, 10 wounded	97 00
C. H. Stull, Eldred, 7, 7 lambs	40 00
Jos. Stull, Eldred, 4, 4 lambs	20 00
John Hoop, Lafayette, 2, 4 lambs	30 00
Alfred Lamphere, Annin, 4, 4 wounded	20 00
Thos. Hanley, Annin, one	4 00
W. H. Lanphere, Eldred, three	12 00
Thomas Dunn, Ceres, one	8 00
W. B. Knapp, Corydon, four	8 00
W. W. Williams, Corydon, one	5 00
Ulie Welch, Ceres, two	10 00
G. A. Hyde, Keating, three	12 50
Eugene Hussey, Keating, one	6 00
Fritz Black, Sergeant, two	8 00
Fritz Black, Sergeant, one	4 00
T. L. Newton, Lafayette, eight	34 00
Harriett Gifford, Keating, two	7 00
O. P. Abbey, Keating, one	4 00
Thos. Cantwell, Ceres, four	13 00
Casper Hafner, Sergeant, one	6 00
J. E. H. White, Hamlin, four	14 00
Jos. Mullin, Annin, two	10 00
Pat. Mullen, Eldred, two	14 00
James Mahoney, Annin, one	4 00
Thos. Richards, Hamlin, one	4 00
A. J. Bent, Hamlin, two	16 00
Maurice A. Hall, Keating, five	25 00
Jas. Mulvaney, Ceres, one	10 00
Total Damage	$844 00
Appraisers' and Justices' fees	329 00
Sum total	$1173 00
Amount of Sheep Damage Fund in hands of Treasurer, Jan'y 1, 1882	$167 87
Amount collected from several townships during 1882	[illegible]
Am't available for payment of damages	[illegible]
Amount paid during the year (the larger portion of which was paid on account of claims filed previous to 1882)	[illegible]

Prof. Larkin's Lecture.

No one who is acquainted with the customs of the inhabitants in this vicinity will be surprised to learn that there was but a small audience present at the Opera House on Tuesday evening to listen to the very instructive and entertaining lecture of Prof. Larkin. His was not exactly the kind of an entertainment that receives crowded houses in our community of boasted intelligence. He did not advertise to perform any funny or marvellous feats to tickle or astonish the multitude, therefore the multitude remained at home—or somewhere else. Prof. Larkin unquestionably knows as much about the Spanish American people, their customs, manners, religion, politics and country as any man living. He has crossed the isthmus 21 times and lived many years in Peru, Chili and Ecuador. His lecture was composed of interesting extracts from his voluminous notes of his observations in those countries, and behold many things that were new and interesting. He is not an orator or trained public speaker, but he has an inexhaustive fund of knowledge upon the subject of his lecture of which the audience could obtain but a bare insight during the hour they were permitted to listen to him. To tell all that he knows about Spanish America would require a series of lectures, and they would be vastly entertaining and instructive to his auditors.

Narrow Escape.

The morning train from Buffalo, on B. N. Y. & P. R., came near being wrecked just north of Port Allegany last Tuesday. A fellow (said to be in the employ of Messrs. Bullis) was drawing saw logs across the track when one of them—an immense log, about 3½ feet in diameter, got stuck on the track. The idiot in charge cooly unhitched the horses, got himself and team out of danger, and stood quietly watching the approaching train without making the least attempt to give the signal of danger. The train was running at the rate of about 25 miles an hour when it hit the log, but fortunately with sufficient force to knock the log from the track, and of course completely demolishing the pilot, or "cow-catcher."—*Eldred Eagle.*

$50,000.

The above figures represent a good deal of money, an amount that the most of us would be willing to accept as our share of this worlds goods. It also represents the amount of stock of men and boys clothing which M. Ruslander, has yet on hand in his immense store at 88 Main street, in Bradford, and all of which he is now selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for spring stock. It embraces every variety of quality and sizes, and those who care to save money in buying clothes can do so by visiting this establishment.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of W. H. and J. D. Mandeville, insurance agents of Olean and Bradford, has been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted by W. H. Mandeville alone. He will be represented at Bradford by J. H. Thompson and J. H. Reynolds.

W. P. Van Gorder's Troubles.

Mr. W. P. Van Gorder is apparently realizing the truth of the saying that "man born of woman is few of days and full of trouble." He is now suffering confinement and awaiting trial on the charge of a grave crime, a conviction of which will give him a long term in the penitentiary. In addition to this trouble he claims to have been robbed of a considerable amount of money and property and the affections of his wife by parties whom he is anxious to bring to justice and the sharing of his confinement in the county jail. We mentioned last week the receipt of a letter from this much abused gentleman, in which he charged that one J. D. Hunt had stolen and secreted a large amount of money and property belonging to him, that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, that the goods had been found in his possession by means of a search warrant, and that he was one of three conspirators who secured his (Van Gorder's) arrest on the charge of burning the Bennett House. These were rather serious charges and we hesitated to give them publication. Mr. Van Gorder then honored us with a second communication requesting that we investigate the matter and satisfy ourselves of the truth of the charges. Whether they were true or not was of little moment to us or our readers, yet we have made some inquiries, and find as near as we can learn that the facts as stated are in the main true, though accompanied by mitigating circumstances. One of our local Justices refused to issue the warrant. Another one issued it. Hunt was arrested and gave bail. Some goods claimed to belong to Mrs. Van Gorder were found in his possession, but there was no apparent attempt at secretion. Mr. Hunt is related by marriage to Mrs. Van Gorder. It is evidently a family quarrel, of no possible interest to the public.

The Newhall House Fire.

Wm. McKenzie, night watchman in the Newhall House, of Milwaukee, and who discovered the fire there, says that he went up the elevator at half past three in the morning and there was no smoke in it then, but when he entered it to come down from the fifth floor, a few minutes after half past three, he noticed the smoke, and when he reached the office floor, it was so dense that he had to get out there. Then he gave the alarm. By the time he reached the floor above the office, wakening the people, the flames had cracked the glass in the elevator door and allowed the flames to reach into the elevator. His theory is that the fire started in some of the shops in the basement which extend up close to the bottom of the elevator, and burned its way through. He says: "I don't know that the fire was incendiary, but there is a very queer look to it." A man connected with the house says that incendiary attempts were made on the house at least four times in the last two years. There are supposed to have been 110 guests and 67 employes in the building. Of these twenty have been identified among the dead, 80 are missing and 67 are known to be saved.

To be Given Publicity.

We are credibly informed that our temperance friends propose to publish the names of the applicants for license at the coming term of court, together with the names of the bondsmen and signers of each petition. There can be no impropriety in their so doing if they wish to. It is not to be expected that a person would sign a license petition without a good reason in his own mind, or that he would be ashamed to have the public know he did sign it. It is also in every sense a public matter, and certainly the general public may have the right to know not only who are asking for a license to sell liquor, but those who are willing to become bondsmen for their good behavior and adherence to the provisions of the law, and those who are willing to testify to their "temperate habits and good moral character."

Removal of Post Office.

In order to gain better light and more convenience in the work of the office, Deputy Postmaster Capehart will remove the office into Sprague's hardware store on Saturday, and be ready for business next Monday morning. The office will occupy the front of the store at the left of the entrance and will be well lighted and arranged with an eye to the convenience of the postmaster and patrons.

Going For the Pipe Lines.

Among the new bills introduced in the house at Harrisburg was one by Lee Thompson, of Armstrong, authorizing the governor to appoint a gauger of crude oil stored in the United pipe line and other tanks. The preamble states that the pipe lines of this commonwealth represent that they hold in stock about thirty-three million barrels of merchantable petroleum or oil, and have issued certificates against twenty-seven million barrels or more, and

WHEREAS, The trade has reason to suspect that there is not enough merchantable petroleum, deducting sediment, &c., to cover certificates; therefore,

Be it Enacted, that the governor be authorized to appoint a gauger of petroleum, whose duty it shall be, with the assistance of as many sub-gaugers as may in his judgment be required to perform the work of faithful and prompt gauging said pipe line and other tanks containing oil in stock.

The act further provides that gauges shall be taken twice every year—in May and October—beginning next May. The gaugers and sub-gaugers are to be sworn. The salary is to be $10 a day for the gauger and $5 a day for each sub-gauger. The penalty for making false returns is fixed at not less than $100 and fine and imprisonment for not less than three months.

The Elzevir Library.

A unique little semi-weekly magazine under this title has begun publication in New York. Each number is to contain a complete literary gem, a characteristic specimen of the best production of the brain of the author who is represented. The numbers taken together will form a beautiful little cyclopedia of the world's choicest literature. Price only two cents a number, or [illegible] a year. Number one contains Washington Irving's delightful story of Rip Van Winkle, Number two Canon Farrar's graphic story of the Burning of Rome, and the persecution of the early christians under Nero. Other numbers following are "The Sea-Serpents of Science" by Dr. Wilson; Tennyson's "Enoch Arden;" Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," "The Traveler," etc. Specimen copy sent free on request. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

BRADFORD.

THE MARKET—THE NEW OIL EXCHANGE—[illegible]—A CANDIDATE [illegible]—WHAT BECAME OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Bradford is assuming a livelier appearance since the decline in the Cherry Grove district. The shows are well patronised, business is improving, and people begin to show a more cheerful look, notwithstanding ninety cent oil.

It is generally thought that the market is on the eve of another advance and some of the brokers are loading up heavily in anticipation of this. It has been hanging around eighty-nine cents, with but little variation either way for the past week, and it is time for a change.

The new Oil Exchange here, is doing as well if not better than was first expected. Stock in it is now way above par. The sales are light as compared to the other Exchange, but are increasing every day. Among the familiar faces we noticed there the other day, were those of Bob Gregg, Tim Mullin, Harvey Hill and Joe Tait.

Prof. Kennedy, the mesmerist, has been holding forth at the Gem Theatre this week. His feats in the way of mesmerism are wonderful indeed. He placed two persons under the "spell," one of whom was his own subject and the other a young fellow well known around Bradford, and sewed them together with a needle and thread, in the presence of witnesses on the stage. He passed the needle through the tongues, cheeks, and lips, without making the subjects wince, or show in any way that they felt it. He also had others eat tallow thinking it was cake, swallow cayenne pepper for sugar, and drink castor oil for wine.

There promises to be a big crop of candidates for the office of Mayor, as a new one is to be elected in February. It is to be hoped that the voters will choose one this time who will endeavor to promote the interests of honest industry. The city affairs have been carried on rather loosely and it is time some one was selected who will turn over a new leaf in this direction. Among those mentioned as candidates are Jas. Broder, M. McMahon, J. M. McClure, Bob Gregg, Geo. A. Berry, G. L. Roberts, T. J. Powers and J. M. McElroy.

A boiler house on Corydon street caught fire last Wednesday but the blaze was extinguished before spreading to the derrick or tank.

It is expected that the legislature will form this county into a separate Judicial district this winter, in which case this county will be entitled to a resident Judge. Mr. J. M. McClure is prominently mentioned for the position, and it is conceded by those who know him that no better appointment could be made.

It might be interesting to know what has become of the High School Class which graduated here last spring. Of the boys, two are studying law, one is working in a bank, one is a clerk in a prominent manufacturing establishment and another in a grocery store. Of the girls, two are attending college, two are teaching school and the other pair are waiting for something or somebody to turn up. MAX.

Bradford, Jan'y 15, 1883.

Irving's "Crayon Papers."

This very Prince in the realm of letters is at last able to enter the homes of ordinary mortals. Until lately his inimitable productions have been practically inaccessible on account of their high cost. The recent expiration of copyright has freed them from the short-sighted monopoly which has preferred to harvest the *dollars* of the *thousands* rather than the *dimes* of the *millions* of his countrymen who take delight in his memory. The very beautiful Elzevir edition of his "Crayon Papers," with a brilliant sketch of the Life of Irving by the poet, R. H. Stoddard, making a volume of over 350 pages, is just issued and the publisher with a view to securing promptly the immense sale that is necessary to make the low price possible, offers to send, if ordered at once, a specimen copy, in neat cloth binding to any address, for the nominal price of 25 cts, or in half Russia binding for 45 cts. Irving's complete Works are offered for prices ranging from less than $6,00, upwards. The cheapest edition until recently cost over $30,00. The publisher will send specimen pages free to any one upon request. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

—LOOK FOR—

L. W. Mason's

—Special Prices on—

General Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Housekeepers' Hardware,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

In This Space NEXT WEEK.

P. S. I have the Best Tinner in the County, and No Mistake.

LIVERY and Exchange Stables

At The Bennett House Barn.

G. R. & C. R. MOORE, Proprietors.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wefenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 16, 1881.—ly.

F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist,

SMETHPORT, PA.

OFFICE—Over L. W. Mason's Hardware Store, Main Street.

Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. 36tf.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

E. B. FREEMAN,

General

Insurance Agent,

Office over Richmond's Drug Store.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES.

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 4, 1882. 9-ly

Smethport

SASH FACTORY.

Near the McKean & Buffalo Depot.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

Matching, Mouldings,

Brackets, Planing, Turning, Etc.,

On Hand and Furnished at Short Notice.

J. G. Strong, Prop'r.

NEW

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

Having recently opened a meat and Vegetable market in

SMETHPORT!

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.

—ALSO,—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

Highest market price paid for Hides.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

38tf

J. C. HAMLIN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING STOCK.

$50,000 Worth of

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, &C.,

At Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered in the City of

BRADFORD, PA.

M. RUSLANDER,

88 Main St.

D. C. YOUNG

Has the LARGEST Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

In the County

NEW GOODS,

LOW PRICES,

Complete Assortment of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Groceries and Provisions,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' Fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,

Elegant stock Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Large Line of Flannel, and Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings,

A Specialty made of

FINE TEAS.

BEST QUALITY OF CANNED GOODS.

No. 1

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BEST QUALITY OF

FLOUR & MEAL

At Lowest Prices,

And every thing else usually kept in a country store. Call and examine for yourself. A pleasure to show goods.

MAIN ST. BACKUS BUILDING.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1882.

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

WHY MYSTERIOUS PHYSICAL TROUBLES AROUSE SPECIAL DREAD—A PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph Aub, M.D.	Julius Ross.
Julius Baker, Jr.	H. A. Smith, M. D.
Mrs. M. F. Force	H. Miller.
Mrs. Geo. Hoadly.	Rev. Chas. W. Wendte.
Fred. Lunkenheimer.	Daniel Wolf.
J. B. Wilson	

OFFICE, No. 226 WEST EIGHTH STREET,
O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT,
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem strange, it is nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well-known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen, and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes, and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light complected. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some, after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him, and although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diptheria, and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yes, even in Bright's disease itself—there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhœa, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous too numerous to mention. Indeed thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease to-day, and *they do not know it*.

In conclusion, would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,
O. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

"Ladies' Tonic."

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY is prepared by the WOMEN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BUFFALO, N. Y., and is their favorite prescription for ladies who are suffering from any weakness or complaints common to the sex. It is sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Ladies can obtain advice free. Send stamp for names of those who have been CURED.

AARON BURR

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.—A DEAD SHOT.—SCENES IN THE COURT ROOM, &c., &c.

From Proctor's Lawyer and Client.

In the autumn of 1818 a term of the Supreme Court held its sittings at Utica, N. Y., which was largely attended by legal gentlemen from all parts of the state. As the second day of the term was drawing to a close, a gentleman, whose appearance indicated that he had just arrived in town, entered the court room, and, walking directly to the bar, seated himself among the lawyers. There was something in his appearance that attracted attention. The most casual observer could not fail to detect in his bearing a natural ease, an undefinable superiority, which so silently, and yet truthfully evinces familiarity with refined society and gives indubitable evidence of genteel breeding. He had apparently numbered fifty years, and yet time had "lightly pressed its signet seal" upon him, for much of the vivacity of youth still lingered on his visage. His hair had begun to turn gray, and at the sides of his head was slightly bushy, but worn back from his face and temples it left his head broad, white forehead quite bare, giving a classical cast to his features. His cheek was pale and thin, his brow thoughtful and tinged with the shadows of, care, perhaps of sorrow, while his black, brilliant and singularly fascinating eye lighted up a face,—once seen could never be forgotten. He was below the ordinary stature, though well knit and finely proportioned. Finally, the *tout ensemble* was that of a gentleman,—a man of intellect, acquainted with the world, with men, and, withal, a penetrating judge of character.

As he entered the bar, Martin Van Buren was in the act of closing an argument that had occupied the attention of the court several hours. Turning to his seat he recognised the stranger who sat near him.

"Col. Burr!" said Van Buren, in a low voice, extending his hand, "I am very glad to see you. Our cause was reached this morning, but, as I would not think of defaulting you in your absence, which I believe to be unavoidable, I exchanged our cause with the one first argued. I hope, Colonel, you are well."

"Quite well, I thank you. I am obliged to you for your courtesy. I did not leave New York as soon as I expected, and it is a long way here. Madam Justice is getting murcurial, I fancy, since she is establishing her temples so far in the interior of the State. But I suppose ours is the next case to be heard?"

"No, Colonel, I am sorry to say that there is a preferred case of some kind that is to be disposed of next."

At this period in the conversation the Crier announced an ajournment of Court until the next morning, and the two lawyers left the Court together.

The reader is already aware that the stranger that we describe was Aaron Burr, a name conspicuous in American history. His fall from greatness—his pecuniary misfortunes—had compelled him to resume the practice of his profession, in which he had few, if any rivals, and which had been to him a stepping stone to the highest political honors. He was at Utica on this occasion as the opponent of Martin Van Buren in one of those great ejectment suits, which, in the early history of the state, occupied so much of the attention of its courts. Van Buren was then one of the ablest lawyers at the bar—a State Senator and a politician of rare political abilities, skilled in the art of managing the inclinations and prejudices of the people, wielding an influence that rendered him a powerful if not a successful rival of DeWitt Clinton. The ingenious climax of argument he uniformly adopted, as well as the rhetorical beauty of the style, in which he enforced his argument, soon gave him a national reputation as a lawyer.

Col. Burr was at this time unknown in the politics of the nation though he had occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States; had contended with Jefferson for the Presidential chair, missing the great prize by one vote and winning the Vice Presidency with little opposition. He was now merely a lawyer but, as we have said, one of the ablest in the profession, and the rival of Alexander Hamilton. It has been said that each of these great men had a high, if not exalted, opinion of the other's talents.

Burr divested the reason and philosophy of the law of that brilliancy with which Hamilton, by dazzling the senses, carried them captive, at his will. "The former valued himself little upon his oratorical powers, and yet he was exceedingly eloquent. His pleading at the bar was more in the style of conversation than oratory—the conversation of an enlightened, well educated, thoroughly disciplined lawyer. In replying to Hamilton's splendid legal speeches, he would select the vulnerable, yet vital points, and quietly demolish them, leaving nothing untouched. In a twenty minutes' speech, he has been known to completely neutralize the effect of one of Hamilton's long, elaborate and ornate addresses."

At the time Burr is introduced to the reader, he had long drank of the marsh of the water of disappointment and sorrow; had long labored at the task of Sisyphus, the mountain and the rock. But, with a buoyant and ardent nature, powerful self-control he rose above his misfortunes, contended bravely in the great struggle of life, though wounded and broken in the strife. The properties of a mind, stern and uncomplaining, a profound, scheming, subtle and powerful intellect sustained him; and while the musings of his solitude became votive offerings to the dead loved ones, he retained superiority among men, and brilliancy at the bar. He was endowed with the power of gaining ascendency over those with whom he was brought in contact. Whenever he desired to please, he could exercise blandishments which none but Aaron Burr ever possessed. Then he "had attractions for all,—smiles for the silent, deep attention for the loquacious, badinage for the gay, sentiment for the grave and romance for the loving."

Col. Burr was compelled to remain at Utica several days. During this time he divested himself of that reticence and coldness which usually characterized his intercourse with strangers, and he became a general favorite of the members of the bar present. One afternoon, a number of young lawyers were amusing themselves by shooting at a mark with pistols. As the exercise continued long after the a[illegible] day, many lawyers [illegible] nesses of the sport [illegible] deeply interested spectators [illegible] Burr. While keenly watching the effect of each shot, a young lawyer approaching him said:

"Col. Burr, we should be very happy to witness your skill at target shooting."

"My skill at target shooting? How came you to suppose I have any skill as a marksman?" said Burr fixing his keen eye upon the young man.

"You are an old soldier, Col. Burr, and I have always heard you spoken of as the best shot in America," said the lawyer.

"It is many years since I was a soldier, and I have but little practice with the pistol since leaving the army. Times of peace do not, or at least, they should not, furnish occasions for its use, since those occasions often leave a regret. But I will accept your invitation, at least I will shoot once at the target. That will be sufficient for my unpracticed hand. Let me see your pistols."

Several were brought him. Selecting one of them, he balanced it carefully a moment in his hand, sighted across its barrel, then also taking his stand at the line from which contestants fired, he raised his arm and presented the pistol. It was a moment of intense almost dramatic interest. Before the spectators, pistol in hand, stood Aaron Burr; the very arm outstretched which, on the heights of Weehawken, laid the illustrious Hamilton cold in death. The very eye that was now sighting the pistol had gleamed along a deathful weapon in mortal combat; beheld his foe sink at his feet bathed in blood. But a quick flash—a sharp report broke the spell that held the spectators—the bullet had sped; Aaron Burr had sent it home to the centre of the target. A faint smile passed over his features as an exclamation of astonishment announced the unerring shot. Handing the weapon to its owner, he turned and left the field.

THE MORAL, statistical, compound-interest fiend who flourishes in the excellent tales of Mr. T. S. Arthur and makes the lives of all the young men who smoke and drink beer miserable, was unquestionably the gentleman mentioned by a Paris paper as walking down street with a friend who was puffing a fragrant "banana," to use an historical phrase.

"What are you smoking?" asks the fiend.

"A cigar—can't you see?"

"I mean, how much did it cost?"

"Ten cents."

"Ten cents? Ah! How long have you been smoking?"

"About thirty years."

"About thirty years? Why, with the money you have spent on cigars you could have bought one of the swellest houses on the avenue here!"

"Don't you smoke?" asked the crushed one, timidly.

"I? Never! I never have smoked."

"*Then, show me your house!*"

[Fiend disappears forever in red and green fire, wearing an expression of baffled rage.]

Dr. D. B. Day, Ridgway, Pa.—Send by stage ½ gro. your Liver Pills, 2 doz. Cough Syrup, 2 doz. Carbolic Ointment, 2 doz. Liniment: Among all the medicines on our shelves, yours are the ones that sell.
Verstine & Sandt, Brookville, Pa.

I was bilious and nearly sick; half a box of Dr. Day's Liver Pills cured me.
G. W. Nichols, Ridgway, Pa.

I find Dr. Day's Cough Syrup to be better than any other that I ever tried.
E. Anderson, Missionary, Ridgway, Pa.

No other pill could take the place of Dr. Day's Liver Pills; all should use them.
Mrs. P. M'Feeley, Whistletown, Pa.

As a general restorative, and to stop nervous dreams and lying awake, nothing can equal Dr. Day's Stomach & Nerve Tonic.

Dr. Day's Liniment helped my horse's lameness at once; other kinds had failed.
Chas. Brown, Brandycamp, Pa.

THE REV. BROOKE HERFORD, of Boston, doesn't like to be interrupted when he is busy writing a sermon, and so the other day, finding himself somewhat behindhand with his preparation for the coming Sunday, he retired to his study, giving explicit orders that he was not again to be disturbed by visitors, no matter who might call. Pretty soon along came the autograph fi—, that is, a lady who was collecting autographs and favorite texts of Boston preachers, for a charitable object. She was so importunate that Mrs. Herford at last went to the study door and tapped. "Brooke?" "Yes?" "There is a lady down stairs and——" "But, my dear——" "I know, Brooke, but she only wishes your autograph and favorite text, for dear charity's sake." Herford yielded and dashed down his name and the reference, 1st Timothy, v., 13, on a sheet of paper. There was a grim smile on his face as he handed it to his wife. She took it down to the visitor, and she, in turn, went away rejoicing. But when, in reviewing her treasures, she looked up Mr. Herford's text, she read: "And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busy-bodies, speaking things which they ought not."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped and self addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
174 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
[illegible]
PILES.
[illegible]
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, [illegible], kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

MASONIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with

FURNITURE
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser.
Undertaking in all
its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on Hand.

Friends and patrons are invited
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

CALL ON
C. L. DOUGLASS
For Your
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes, Etc.
He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of
SMETHPORT GRIST MILL.
Feed and Meal
of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.
Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

WHY DO YOU
Go away from home to
BUY HARNESS GOODS
when you can get
BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.
I employ none but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,
And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.
These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.
CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.
GLEASON & LEMMLER.
Smethport, Pa, April 28, 1879.

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

Harper's Bazar.
Illustrated.

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of *Harper's Bazar*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.
Harper's Weekly.
Illustrated.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

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The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.
Harper's Magazine.
Illustrated.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the *Magazine* improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, &c.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last Eight Volumes of *Harper's Magazine*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to *Harper's Magazine*, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.
Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES, SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
Vol. IV. Commences November 7, 1882.

The *Young People* has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—*Boston Journal.*

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1 50

Single Numbers, Four Cents, each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of *Harper's Young People* for 1881 and 1882, handsomely bound in Illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $3 00 each. Cover for *Young People* for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CONSUMPTION
A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION IN ALL STAGES.
For Bleeding at the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, and all affections of the Lungs it has no equal.

Dr. Rush's Specific for Consumption is recommended by all the leading physicians who are acquainted with its use.

Price, Large Size,	.	$1.00
" Small "	.	50

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Willoughby, the attending physician at the Sister's Hospital and one of Buffalo's most prominent members of the profession, has used it for years, and says:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1882.

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—I unhesitatingly add my name to the long list of regular practitioners who have recommended your "Specific for Consumption." I have used it for all pulmonary affections, and have always been more than satisfied with the results. I consider it the best compound known for all lung diseases.

Yours, M. WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

Dr. Howard, Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, N. Y., says:

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—I have used your Specific for Consumption in my practice for years with the best results. I consider it a sure cure for consumption, if taken according to directions.

Yours truly, C. F. HOWARD, M. D.

DR. RUSH'S
"REGULATOR"
—FOR—
Heart Troubles.
A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Dr. Rush's "Regulator" has never failed to give relief. It has been used successfully for years, in subduing the most stubborn cases of heart difficulties.

Large Size	.	$1.00
Small	.	50

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Wm. G. Osgoodby, the well-known safe manufacturer of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark, and Atlanta, Ga., says:

OFFICE OF OSGOODBY'S IMPROVED SAFES
17 S. Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 27th, 1881.

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

DEAR DOCTORS—The three bottles of "Dr. Rush's Regulator" I ordered were received by express last week. I have taken nearly one bottle and am thoroughly satisfied with the result. For over two years I have been troubled with sharp pain at my heart. My physician, upon examination, pronounced it enlargement of the heart, and was unable to give me any relief. The trouble grew worse, until I had become convinced that I could not be cured. While in New York City, last week I called on one of the most prominent physicians there, who charged me $25 for an examination and then recommended your "Regulator." Knowing you to be a regular Medical Association, and not a patent medicine scheme, I ordered the three bottles. I have not been troubled since I commenced taking it, but shall continue and take the entire three bottles so as to obtain a permanent cure. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

WM. G. OSGOODBY.

Dr. Rush's
Blood Root Oil
Gives immediate relief in all cases of
Rheumatism
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings, and Sprains, Burns, and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Dr. Rush's Blood Root Oil has no equal in the world as a liniment or oil. It is a cheap, safe, simple and sure external remedy for man or beast. It is put up in two sizes. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM IN TWO HOURS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2, 1882.

Dr. Rush's Medical Association:

GENTLEMEN—I have been troubled with rheumatism for two years. I tried all the best advertised oils and liniments, and many first-class physicians without relief. The last doctor I visited recommended Dr. Rush's "Blood Root Oil." I purchased a large bottle for fifty cents, and applied it. In two hours I was relieved, and now am entirely well. Its effects are wonderful, and I believe it the only thing in the world which will cure rheumatism.

Truly Yours,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
[illegible] Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Dr. Rush's
CATHARTIC and Anti-Billious PILLS

Prevent and Cure Constipation and Piles. A sure remedy for Biliousness, Torpidity of the Liver, Jaundice and all Liver Complaints. It gives immediate relief in Sick and Nervous Headache. They cleanse the stomach and thus remove all bad tastes from the mouth and make the breath pure and sweet. Remove all impurities and Sallowness from the complexion. Pleasant to take and agreeable in their action. Entirely unlike other Pills. Price 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The above preparations are prepared by Dr. Rush's Medical Association, in which Dr. Rush is associated with the most prominent specialists of both Europe and America. Special treatment can be obtained for any disease. These medicines are the regular prescriptions for the diseases mentioned, and NEVER FAIL to give relief. They can be obtained in Philadelphia, Pa., of Johnson, Holloway & Co., or A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa., and any druggist will gladly obtain them for you upon application, or they can be obtained of us direct. Address,

DR. RUSH'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incidental to their profession.

MRS. VAN BUREN'S
LADIES' TONIC.
A Positive Cure for all Female Complaints.

Ladies' Tonic is prepared by the Women's Medical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., and has been used successfully by ladies for years. [illegible]

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

PATENTS
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?
Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEO. E. LEMON, Washington, D. C., and a Preliminary Examination will be made of all United States patents of the same class of inventions and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained.
FOR THIS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION NO CHARGE IS MADE.
What will a Patent Cost?
[illegible]
GEO. E. LEMON,
615 15th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. [illegible]

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.
26-1yr.

BALDWIN'S IMPROVED ENSILAGE AND FEED CUTTERS.
Simplest and Best. Only Three Feed Gears.
C. PIERPONT & CO., New Haven, Conn.

This machine is correctly adapted to the [illegible]
ST. JOSEPH M'F'G CO.,
MISHAWAKA, IND.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAIL ROAD Time Table. Takes effect Wednesday, September 13, 1882.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	7	9	11
Bradford......Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazelwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis Switch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ormsby's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Cut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smethport......Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	[illegible]	14	1[illegible]
Smethport......Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Cut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ormsby's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis Switch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazelwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford......Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains will be run by New York time.

During Court week the 1:50 p. m. train will be held at Smethport until 5:50 p. m.

All Passenger Trains make close connections at Kinzua Junction with trains to and from New City and Bradford.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves Bradford at [illegible] p. m. and Arrives at Smethport at [illegible]. Leaves Smethport at 9:00 a. m. and Arrives at Bradford at 11:00.

R. G. TAYLOR, Supt.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R'y.
Trains Run on Buffalo Time.
NO SUNDAY TRAINS.

NORTHWARD.	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD.
Ar.	Buffalo	Lv.
[illegible]	Ebenezer	[illegible]
[illegible]	Spring Brook	[illegible]
[illegible]	Elma	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jamison	[illegible]
[illegible]	East Aurora	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
[illegible]	Holland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Protection	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. & G. R. R. Junc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Arcade	[illegible]
[illegible]	Yorkshire	[illegible]
[illegible]	Machias June.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Franklinville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ischua	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Olean	[illegible]
[illegible]	Weston	[illegible]
[illegible]	Portville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]
[illegible]	Larrabee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Turtle Point	[illegible]
[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Emporium	[illegible]
Lv.		Ar.

B. N. Y. & P. R. R.—CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Larrabee	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wernwag	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.
OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN R. R.

Leave Bradford for Olean at 7:35 and 11 a. m. and 2:30 and 6:35 p. m. Arrive from Olean at 9:47 a. m. and 1:35, 4:15 and 6:35 p. m.

SUNDAY trains leave Bradford for Olean at 9:15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. Arrive from Olean at 12:10 and 5:50 p. m.

On Bradford extension to Warren, trains leave Bradford for Warren at 6:45, 10:45 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. Arrive from Warren at [illegible] a. m., 4:35 p. m. and 7:50 p. m. Sunday trains leave Bradford at 8:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Arrive from Warren at [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Leave Bradford for Eldred at 7:50 a. m. and 1:45 and 4:55 p. m. Arrive from Eldred at 9:15 a. m., 1:15 and 7:10 p. m. Sunday trains leave Bradford for Eldred at 3:15 p. m. Arrive from Eldred at 11:50 a. m.

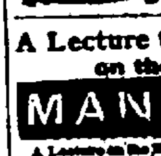
WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Wm. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. W. WATSON, Supt. Narrow Gauge Division.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Friday, September 15th, 1882.

AR. EAST'W'D.		STATIONS.	L'V WEST'W'D.	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on New York time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CHAMPLIN [illegible]

A Lecture to Young Men on the Loss of
MANHOOD

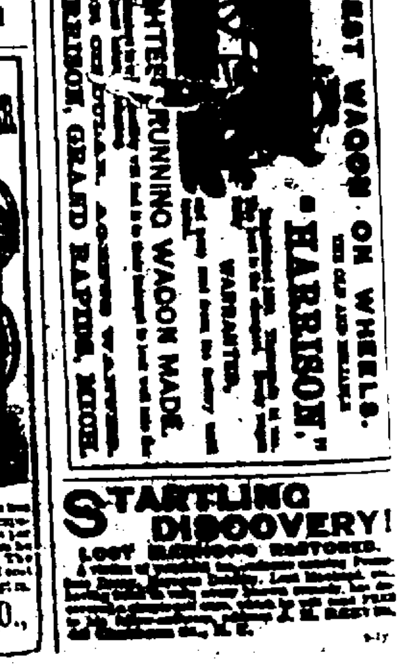
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co.,
41 Ann St., N. Y.; Post Office Box 450. 9-1y.



THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS.
"HARRISON."
WARRANTED.
THE LIGHTEST RUNNING WAGON MADE.
WM. HARRISON, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.
9-1y